**AUTHOR GUIDELINES**

This guideline is a template for writing the manuscript for conference submission and this guideline is available online at Author Guideline page. Authors are allowed to modify this template for submission purpose.

# Introduction

This guideline is a template for writing the manuscript for full paper submission and this guideline is available online at Author Guideline page on conference website.

# Writing Layout

Manuscript should be written in English and be submitted online via conference website. Author must login in order to make submission: http://www.scholarvein.com/process/index.php/Main/Login.

## Word Processing Software

Manuscript should be contains at least 2.000 words and should not exceed 10 pages including embedded figures and tables, contain no appendix, and the file should be in Microsoft Office (.doc/.docx) or Open Office (.odt) format. Paper should be in prepared in A4 paper (21cm x 29.7cm) using 2.5 cm for inside margin and 2 cm for top, bottom, and outside margin. No need to alter page number in this template as the page number will be reordered at preprinting process.

## Writing Format

The title, abstract and main text should be in one column. Title should be less than 15 words, title case, small caps, centered, bold, font type Times New Roman (TNR), font size 16, and single spaced. Abstract contains neither pictures nor tables, justified, italic in 11 TNR, single spaced, and should not exceed 350 words. Keywords should be justified, 10 TNR and single spaced. The main text of the writing should be in one columns with 1 cm colom spacing, justified, 11 TNR, first line indent 5 mm, and single spaced.

## Section Headings

Heading should be made in four levels. Level five cannot be accepted.

### Heading Level 1

Heading 1 should be written in title case, small caps, left aligned, bold, 14 TNR, single spaced, and Roman numbered followed by dot

### Heading Level 2

Heading 2: should be written title case, left aligned, bold, 11 TNR, single spaced, Capital numbered followed by dot

### Heading Level 3

Heading 3: should be written title case, left aligned, italic, 11 TNR, single spaced, numbered by number followed by closed bracket

#### Heading level 4

Heading 4 is not recommended, however, it could still be accepted with the format of: sentence case, left indent 5 mm, hanging indent 5 mm, italic, 11 TNR, single spaced, numbered by small cap followed by closed bracket.

#### Heading Level 5

Heading Level 5 cannot be accepted in the manuscript.

# Writing Structure

The manuscript should begin with title, abstract, and keyword and the main text should consist of: Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Result and Discussion, and Conclusion; followed by Acknowledgement and References.

## Title

The title of the paper should be concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formula where possible. Author names should not contain academic title or rank. Indicate the corresponding author clearly for handling all stages of pre-publication and post-publication.

## Abstract

The abstract should be concise, factual, and state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

## Keywords

The keywords should be maximum 5 words, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

## Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Explain how you addressed the problem and clearly state the aims of your study.

## Literature Review

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lays the foundation for further work. A calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

**F. Methodology**

Methodology explain about what research method used, how the data collected and proceed quantitatively or qualitatively to get more explanation in the result and discussion.

## G. Result and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature

## H. Conclusion

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. The conclusion section should lead the reader to important matter of the paper. It also can be followed by suggestion or recommendation related to further research. Limitation and contribution of research should be addressed in this section.

## I. Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, or proof reading the article, etc.).

**J. References**

References using APA (American Psychologist Association) style. It should be noted that only works cited in the manuscript can be included in the references section. The references should begin with the heading REFERENCES appearing centred at the top of the page. References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by (Van der Geer, Hanraads, &Lupton, 2000) or (Strunk& White, 1979) in the text.

# Manuscript Preparation

## Figures

Figure should be in grayscale, and if it made in color, it should be readable when it later printed in grayscale. Caption should be numbered, in 9 TNR and single spaced. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used. The lettering on the artwork should be clearly readable and in a proportional measure and should have a finished, printed size of 7 pt for normal text and no smaller than 6 pt for subscript and superscript characters. Figures should have a brief description in the main body of text.

For layouting purpose, please provide the respective high resolution figure (≥300dpi) separately in .tif/.jpg/.jpeg within a particular folder apart from the manuscript. Moreover, kindly avoid mentioning position of figure/table e.g. “figure below” or “table as follow” because the position will be rearranged in layouting process. DO NOT put boxes around your figures to enclose them.



Figure 1. Figure caption

## Table

Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article

Tabel 1.

Table Caption

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Unit** |
| Massa, ms | 1 (kg) |
| Reducer, c | 1,81(Ns/m) a |
| Stiffness, ks | 22.739,57(N/m) b |

afootnote bfootnote

## Mathematical Equation

Mathematical equation should be clearly written, numbered orderly, and accompanied with any information needed. They should also be separated from the surrounding text.

(1)

Where is notation explanation, is notation explanation, and so on.

## Construction of References

References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by (Van der Geer, Hanraads, &Lupton, 2000) or (Strunk& White, 1979) in the text. Some examples of how your references should be listed are given at the end of this template in the ‘References’ section, which will allow you to assemble your reference list according to the correct format and font size. Wikipedia, personal blog, or non scientific website is not allowed to be taken into account. Primary references should be at least 80% from at least ten references.

## Header, Footer, and Hyperlink

Header and footer including page number must not be used. All hypertext links and section bookmarks will be removed from papers. If you need to refer to an Internet email address or URL in your paper, you must type out the address or URL fully in Regular font.

# References

Fachinger, J. (2006). Behavior of HTR fuel elements in aquatic phases of repository host rock formations. *Nuclear Engineering & Design, 236*, 54.

Fachinger, J., den Exter, M., Grambow, B., Holgerson, S., Landesmann, C., Titov, M., et al. (2004).Behavior of spent HTR fuel elements in aquatic phases of repository host rock formations, 2nd International Topical Meeting on High Temperature Reactor Technology. Beijing, China, paper #B08.

Mettam, G. R., & Adams, L. B. (1999). How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In B. S. Jones & R. Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the electronic age* (pp. 281–304). New York: E-Publishing Inc.

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Strunk, W., Jr., & White, E. B. (1979).*The elements of style* (3rd ed.). New York: MacMillan.

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J. A. J., &Lupton, R. A. (2000). The art of writing a scientific article. *Journal of Science Communication, 163*, 51–59.